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Sudden readjustments of inflated values have forced owners of sound securities to sell, in order to obtain money. This action has forced prices down to their present unusually low levels. A comparison of present prices with those of the same securities in 1917 shows an average difference of about 25 points or \$250 for each \$1000 bond. A careful consideration of these facts indicates the present opportunity to buy sound bonds at bargain prices.

Our list of suggestions sent on request for Letter No. H-199.

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STERLING GOES UP

11 1-2 TO \$3.65 1-4

Other European Rates Rise as Gold Shipments Spurt British Quotations.

Sterling exchange reached yesterday the prices of mid-August of last year, rising sensationally 11 1/2 cents to \$3.65 1/4 for the pound sterling, the movement being accompanied by cable reports of renewed shipments of gold by British India and China. Under the leadership of the advance in sterling virtually all European rates gained in terms of the dollar, as well as some South American exchanges.

The biggest percentage advance was recorded by rupees, from 28 to 27 1/2 cents, the movement being based on direct shipments of gold from British India to the United States in settlement of cable transfers. The Guaranty Trust Company has received upward of \$500,000 in gold as the first direct shipment of the yellow metal without transfer at London and it announced that \$1,000,000 gold is now on the way from British India to New York. At the same time it was learned that while most Chinese exports of gold are shipped to Japan, no inconsiderable portion is now sent to San Francisco.

The movement in sterling was entirely unexpected by those who had not noted the reduction in commercial bill offerings to a bare minimum and the pace was said to be too fast to be fully maintained, but it was so widespread as to suggest worldwide changes in fundamental conditions that had not been communicated to this center. At the opening there was a moderate short interest in sterling, but the cables from London brought word of a movement to sell dollars in that market, which grew as the day went along and was still in progress at 5:30 P. M., London time. The consistent strength in the pound sterling caused bankers to make a hasty survey of commercial bills in the market, of letters of credit applied for and of other factors which might account for the orders that came in rapidly in blocks of \$200,000 each. It was found that commercial bills were scarce and that letter of credit issuances were relatively unimportant.

In consequence the sudden rise was ascribed to an outburst of speculation in London in foreign exchange for the rise. The net gains for the day were 1 1/2 cents in demand sterling, 3/4 cent in cables and 1 1/2 cents each in bankers' 60 and 90 day bills. The strength in sterling soon communicated itself to other exchanges, and such net gains were recorded as .18 1/2 cent francs to 6.31 cents, .21 in Belgian francs to 6.34 cents, .21 in Swiss francs to 15.45 cents, .11 in lire to 3.51 cents, .45 in guilders to 31.85, 1.25 in rupees to 27.25 cents and .62 1/2 in exchange on Buenos Aires to 34.38 cents.

Sterling exchange closed at the high point of \$3.65 1/4. This compared with \$3.79 1/4 a year ago and with the following high points in 1920: \$3.67 1/2 August 14, \$3.59 1/2 June 26 and \$4.06 1/2 April 10.

This is the season of the year for a recovery in sterling, and the plain fact was, as bankers put it, that the rate had been too low. In some quarters a gradual rise to \$4 is predicted, but yesterday's pace for a single day is not expected to be maintained.

J. B. DUKE OUT OF BOARD OF MONTGOMERY WARD

James B. Duke, who became a director of Montgomery Ward & Co. a year ago, when the United Retail Stores purchased a big block of Montgomery Ward stock, was not re-elected a member of the board at the meeting in Chicago Tuesday. Elliott A. Everett, however, a vice-president of Retail Stores, remains a member of the board as representative of the Retail Stores interests.

George J. Whelan, head of the United Retail Stores and associate of James B. Duke in large tobacco retail merchandising ventures, announced a few days ago that the United Retail Stores had not elected the block of Montgomery Ward stock which it purchased a year ago. It was pointed out yesterday that Mr. Duke had never accepted his election to the directorate and that Tuesday's meeting was the first held since his election, and consequently, the first opportunity to fill his place.

Theodore F. Mereske, vice-president and general manager of the National Clock and Suit Company, has been elected president and director of Montgomery Ward & Co., succeeding Elias H. Strawn, who resigned to become chairman of the board. E. J. Thorne, who was made chairman only a year ago, is succeeded by Mr. Strawn.

The directors passed the regular dividend on the class A stock which was due at this time. The regular dividend on the first preferred, however, was declared. The company's business for 1920, it was shown at the meeting, will show an operating loss of about \$1,000,000, which contrasts with a net profit in 1919 of \$4,194,170. Its sales for 1920 were \$112,353,525 against \$108,514,367 in 1919.

BANK EARN \$12,355,950.

Guaranty Trust Resources \$923,663,338 in 1920 Report.

The statement of condition issued by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York shows that in 1920 the company's profits were \$12,355,950. This amount, added to the credit balance of \$6,239,889.57 on January 1, 1920, and to miscellaneous credits of \$155,624.66 during the year, brings the total credits in the undivided profits account up to \$18,751,464.73. Deductions from this amount were \$5,000,000 to cover the 20 per cent. dividend paid during the year and \$1,676,392.36 appropriated for distribution to officers and employees under the company's additional compensation plan. With these deductions, total credit balance in undivided profits account is \$12,075,072.37.

B. AND O. ISSUE AUTHORIZED.

Commerce Board Sanctions Notes for \$3,250,000.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company was authorized today by the Interstate Commerce Commission to issue conditional sale purchase notes to guarantee an obligation of \$3,250,000 to the National Railway Service Corporation, with which it has contracted for new equipment. The bond was authorized to issue \$2,500,000 of refunding and general mortgage bonds, to be held in its treasury.

The Carolina, Clinchfield and Ohio Railway Company was authorized to issue fifteen year 6 per cent. cumulative income debentures for \$5,000,000, to retire \$4,124,000 of obligations which fell due on January 1.

CUSTOM HOUSE RECEIPTS.

Receipts for duties at the Custom House yesterday were \$568,748.45, of which \$267,516.78 was for merchandise withdrawn from bonded warehouses and \$301,231.67 for recent importations.

UNMOVED CARS SHOW

DROP ON DECEMBER 1

Decline Heavily Since March 1, Says William Sproule.

In reviewing the past and looking into the future, William Sproule, president of the Southern Pacific Company, declares that the roads of the United States attacked the problems placed before them on March 1, 1919, when the roads were handed back to private ownership by the Government and that results may be read in the records of achievement. "The unmoved loaded freight cars on December 1 were one-fifth of those on March 1," he declared. "The equipment has been not only relocated to meet the changing needs of the country emerging from war into peace but it has been brought back a long way toward its pre-war condition and effectiveness. The railroads during these ten months have carried the largest traffic in the history of the country, compared with any similar period of time."

Mr. Sproule says that much of the increased efficiency may be traced to the employees and that high rivalry in service is again animating the forces of the railroads through all ranks. "The pride is in performance rather in pay day," he says. He calls attention to the fact that there are yet a few drones in the hive and says that "we are now getting into a period where the drones must either get out of the hive or get to work."

In discussing railroad legislation Mr. Sproule says that the situation is not ideal and that there are some errors of judgment in the present law, but adds that it is the first constructive step that has been taken by the Government in the regulation of the railroads and that "we are working to make it fully successful."

POTTER IS CHAIRMAN

OF GUARANTY TRUST

Will Withdraw From Guggenheim Bros. to Assume

Duties.

Directors of the Guaranty Trust Company yesterday elected William C. Potter chairman of the board to succeed Alexander J. Hemphill, who died on December 29. This action was taken at the suggestion of Charles H. Sabn, president of the company, and the choice was unanimous.

The leadership of the Guaranty Trust Company has become more or less of a family affair. Mr. Potter and Mr. Sabn having married sisters, the daughters of the late Paul Morton, who was a vice-president of the company from 1912 to 1916, rising to the post of senior vice-president, will take up his duties on March 1. In the meantime, in order to devote his entire time to the new duties of chairman of the board, Mr. Potter will take steps to withdraw from membership in the firm of Guggenheim Bros. and from all executive activities in their enterprises with which he has been connected.

Mr. Sabn could have taken the position of chairman had he desired, but he preferred to continue to maintain the executive leadership and active intimacy with all activities of the Guaranty Trust Company which he enjoyed in cooperation with Mr. Hemphill. The closest sort of cooperation between Mr. Sabn and Mr. Potter is expected by the directors, who point to the record made by the Guaranty Trust Company in 1920, which was announced last Monday.

The new chairman was educated as a mining engineer and for fifteen years was active in mining and metallurgical operations and their administration both in this country and in Mexico. He was born in Chicago on October 16, 1874, and was graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1897. From that time on he followed his profession of mine operator in New Mexico, Colorado and Montana.

In 1911 Mr. Potter became president of the Intercontinental Rubber Company, and on July 8, 1912, was elected a vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Company and continued there until March 15, 1916, when he resigned to become a member of the firm of Guggenheim Bros. He continued as a director of the Guaranty Trust Company and member of its executive committee.

Mr. Potter also is chairman of the board of the Keweenaw Copper Company, president of the Braden Copper Company, being a director in several other mining, steamship and industrial companies. Mr. Potter is a member of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, Metropolitan, Racquet and Tennis and National Golf Links clubs. His home is at 6 East Seventy-seventh street.

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK.

Exports from New York yesterday: Wheat, 312,017 bushels; rye, 55,616 bushels; bacon, 137,590 pounds; grease, 40,000 pounds; lubricating oil, 20,450 gallons; corn, 21,498 bushels; barley, 12,492 bushels; oats, 455,160 bushels; cottonseed oil, 200,000 pounds; oatmeal, 1,100 barrels, and oil cake, 3,540,900 pounds.

CUTS CHILEAN RAIL LOAN.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Jan. 5.—The Chamber of Deputies approved today the proposal reducing to 15,000,000 gold the amount of the proposed loan on behalf of the state railways. The Senate had passed the original measure, which authorized the President of the republic to contract a loan of \$7,775,000.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Kings County Lighting Company has been authorized by the Public Service Commission to issue \$2,000,000 of 8 per cent. cumulative preferred stock.

The First National Bank of Boston has issued a report describing cotton and cotton manufacturing, a comparison of production to its recent boom on the woolen industry.

Peabody, Clayton & Co. announce that Howard McEldowney, son of the late John Howard McEldowney, vice-president of the National City Bank, has been admitted to their firm as a general partner.

The New York Trust Company has been appointed trustee under the mortgage of the American Public Service Company, dated December 1, 1920, and securing an issue of general lien 6 per cent. bonds, series A, due on December 1, 1942.

Rutter & Co. have prepared a chart showing the Federal taxes on incomes for 1920, based on \$2,000 personal exemption. A copy can be had on request.

Harry T. Westervelt has become associated with Lyman D. Smith & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, in its branch office, 227 Fifth Avenue.

The Guaranty Trust Company of New York has been appointed transfer agent of St. Louis and Northwestern stock.

The Bankers Trust Company has been appointed registrar for Garland Steamship (New York corporation) common stock.

Charles E. Brickley & Co. have issued a descriptive circular on the United States Rubber Company.

Raymond C. Kraus, for eight years with Solomon Bros. & Huisler, is with the bond department of L. F. Rothschild & Co. in charge of trading in short term notes, equipment trust certificates and railroad and industrial bonds.

H. Clark Moody, of Pearl & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, has been elected a director of the Dressel Manufacturing Corporation, which has been known to the railway interests as the Dressel Railway Lamp Company.

Investment Securities

Kean, Taylor & Co.

New York Pittsburgh

COPPER BEING HELD FOR BETTER PRICE

Leading Producers Declare Are Unable to Sell at Profit in Present Market.

Because at the present prices of copper they are unable to sell at a profit several leading producers of the red metal have decided to withhold their stocks from the market until the price shall have improved to a point at which it will at least show them a profit. For several weeks the copper situation in so far as price is concerned has been getting worse, and the producers have found it increasingly difficult to dispose of their stocks. As a result of that condition the price virtually melted away until it broke below 13 cents a pound, for which it is quoted at present. By refusing to accept orders at that price the producers believe that the market for copper will grow firmer as the needs of more and more consumers go unsatisfied.

There are very few copper companies in the United States, it was pointed out yesterday, who can sell copper below 15 cents a pound and make a profit. The need of the copper companies for cash, it was said yesterday, was not so great as generally believed, and for that reason they would decline to sell their product at a substantial loss.

Notwithstanding the conditions which surrounded the copper industry during 1920, American copper producers sold and shipped more of the metal during the year than they produced, and their surplus stocks at the end of 1920 were slightly below those at the end of 1919. Not only did domestic buying bring about that situation, but foreign purchases for 1920 were also in excess of those for 1919 by approximately 600,000 pounds. The copper stocks in this country are estimated to be approximately 600,000 pounds. At the end of 1919 they were considerably in excess of 1,000,000 pounds.

NIAGARA POWER STOCK SOLD.

Buffalo and N. Y. Bankers Obtain Controlling Interest.

A substantial block of common stock of the Niagara Lockport and Ontario Power Company, which carries the controlling interest in that company, has been sold to a group of Buffalo and New York bankers for the account of the Aluminum Company of America and the Schoellkopf interests of Niagara Falls. The stock was purchased from the Albright interests, who had been in control of the company for a long term of years.

The company operates approximately 1,000 miles of transmission lines in the northwestern part of the State. The outstanding common stock on December 31, 1919, amounted to \$1,230,000, on which no dividends were being paid.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS. To the following prices accrued interest is to be added in every case:

CITY OF BERNE, 1924, 100, 100 1/2; City of Christiania, 100, 100 1/2; City of Copenhagen, 100, 100 1/2; City of London, 100, 100 1/2; City of Lyons, 100, 100 1/2; City of Madrid, 100, 100 1/2; City of Mexico, 100, 100 1/2; City of New York, 100, 100 1/2; City of Paris, 100, 100 1/2; City of Rome, 100, 100 1/2; City of San Francisco, 100, 100 1/2; City of Shanghai, 100, 100 1/2; City of Singapore, 100, 100 1/2; City of Stockholm, 100, 100 1/2; City of Tokyo, 100, 100 1/2; City of Yokohama, 100, 100 1/2.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BONDS. Bid. Ask. 2 1/2 coupon, 101 1/2 to 101 3/4; 3 1/2 coupon, 101 1/2 to 101 3/4; 4 1/2 coupon, 101 1/2 to 101 3/4; 5 1/2 coupon, 101 1/2 to 101 3/4; 6 1/2 coupon, 101 1/2 to 101 3/4; 7 1/2 coupon, 101 1/2 to 101 3/4; 8 1/2 coupon, 101 1/2 to 101 3/4; 9 1/2 coupon, 101 1/2 to 101 3/4; 10 1/2 coupon, 101 1/2 to 101 3/4; 11 1/2 coupon, 101 1/2 to 101 3/4; 12 1/2 coupon, 101 1/2 to 101 3/4; 13 1/2 coupon, 101 1/2 to 101 3/4; 14 1/2 coupon, 101 1/2 to 101 3/4; 15 1/2 coupon, 101 1/2 to 101 3/4; 16 1/2 coupon, 101 1/2 to 101 3/4; 17 1/2 coupon, 101 1/2 to 101 3/4; 18 1/2 coupon, 101 1/2 to 101 3/4; 19 1/2 coupon, 101 1/2 to 101 3/4; 20 1/2 coupon, 101 1/2 to 101 3/4; 21 1/2 coupon, 101 1/2 to 101 3/4; 22 1/2 coupon, 101 1/2 to 101 3/4; 23 1/2 coupon, 101 1/2 to 101 3/4; 24 1/2 coupon, 101 1/2 to 101 3/4; 25 1/2 coupon, 101 1/2 to 101 3/4; 26 1/2 coupon, 101 1/2 to 101 3/4; 27 1/2 coupon, 101 1/2 to 101 3/4; 28 1/2 coupon, 101 1/2 to 101 3/4; 29 1/2 coupon, 101 1/2 to 101 3/4; 30 1/2 coupon, 101 1/2 to 101 3/4; 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146 1/2 coupon, 101 1/2 to 101 3/4; 147 1/2 coupon, 101 1/2 to 101 3/4; 148 1/2 coupon, 101 1/2 to 101 3/4; 149 1/2 coupon, 101 1/2 to 101 3/4; 150 1/2 coupon, 101 1/2 to 101 3/4; 151 1/2 coupon, 101 1/2 to 101 3/4; 152 1/2 coupon, 101 1/2 to 101 3/4;